

## THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY  
THE TIMES COMPANY  
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,  
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company. Reading notices in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application. Remit by draft, check, postoffice order or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.

Times Telephone: Business office, No. 640; editorial rooms, No. 636. Specimen copies free.

All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper if you live out of Richmond and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped. You should not miss a single copy of The Times.

## THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

The Manchester carrier of The Times is D. M. Whitmore, 519 west Twelfth street, where subscriptions can be left.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, 109 ST. CARMORE STREET.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAYLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1893.

## SIX PAGES.

One Guy R. Johnson, "B. S. Mem. Am. Inst. Min. Engs." attempts to answer the facts, with which the whole country is familiar, that we brought out against the Republican party in our editorial a few days ago entitled "A Tale of Two Administrations." After defending the Republicans for passing the Sherman bill, he goes on to say, in championing the infamous billion-dollar Congress that "the Democratic Congress of the last session exceeded in the amount of its expenditures the billion-dollar Congress."

This empyrion statesman has much to learn. He evidently does not know that the last Congress was not Democratic, that the excessive expenditures of that Congress were imposed upon the country by laws passed by the billion-dollar Congress, and that, as the Senate of the last Congress was Republican, and, for that reason, the Democrats in the House could not repeal these obnoxious laws, they were compelled to obey them.

Mr. Johnson, B. S., had better stick to his mining engineering. He evidently gets beyond his depth when he attempts to discuss politics.

The sea monster is a substantial verity after all the many fears and fables at it for being only a myth. The Chicago Herald says that the fisheries exhibit of the World's Fair will contain a sea serpent as soon as the monster, which was killed off the Massachusetts coast Thursday morning, can be prepared by a taxidermist and shipped there. This will be no paper-mache sea serpent like those made familiar in dime museums, but a genuine marine eel, or snake, nearly thirty feet long and between four and five feet in circumference. It got entangled Wednesday night in the nets of some of the fishermen, and was killed the following morning with a bomb lance, after a desperate but futile effort to take it alive. The monster has a head of satisfactory hideousness, and its capture adds credibility to many of the sea serpent stories with which the world has been regaled from time to time.

The doctors present at the execution of Carlyle Harris were determined that if any spark of life should have accidentally remained in him after the executioner had finished his work, they would deprive him of it. According to the New York Herald, they had him on the dissecting bench only ten minutes after he was pronounced dead, and cut him all to pieces. This reminds us very strongly of the hanging, drawing and quartering process to which condemned criminals were subjected in the days of barbarism.

The killing of Carlyle Harris was instantaneous and, it is believed, painless. It was the most successful execution by electricity which has yet been made, and has tended to make that form of dispatching murderers more acceptable everywhere than the old method of hanging. It is possible that before many years the electric chair will be found in all the State prisons in the country.

The Hawaiian Islands produce about 250,000,000 pounds of sugar per annum, and they are annexed to the United States the planters would receive under present laws about \$5,000,000 a year in bounties. As the bounty law will most likely be repealed at the next session of Congress, however, the Hawaiian authorities are losing all interest in annexation.

We read that on the railroad from Joppa to Jerusalem the conductor calls out all the scriptural names of the stations, but places a very irreverentially strong accent on the first syllable of Jerusalem, when the train arrives at the terminus of the line. He must be an American, and acquired that habit when he was a little boy.

It is announced that an overwhelming tidal wave of immigration is being prepared to sweep over the country from Europe in the near future. It is worthy of note that it is announced also that cholera in Southwestern Europe is steadily increasing. Congress should look into this as soon as it meets, and see what it can do to avert serious mischief.

And so it turns out that the "revolution" in Cuba consisted of thirty men, eleven rifles and eleven horses. That Spain could have been stirred up from centre to circumference by so paltry an "uprising" shows how very nervous she is over the fidelity of "the faithful Isle."

## THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

The six companies have surrendered three of their employees to the United States marshal for the city of New York as derelicts under the Geary Chinese exclusion act. The object of this action was to get the law before the United States Supreme Court to test its validity under the Constitution, the six companies claiming that it is in violation of our treaty rights with China.

That Mr. Cleveland either believes this law to be unconstitutional, or has grave doubts about its validity, has been shown by his suspending its operations until it can be passed on by the Supreme Court of the United States, and in so doing he is perfectly right. The law requires that all Chinese in the country, not registered as citizens, shall be deported to their own land. This would have to be done at immense expense, and should it be undertaken and partially carried out, and then the court should declare the law invalid, null and void, the result would be perplexing and unfortunate in the extreme. It would, therefore, be little less than foolish to attempt to execute the law until all doubts as to its being valid have been removed.

This Chinese question, like all others, has two sides to it. It is very desirable that this country should not be overrun with the almond-eyed celestialists, who, though quiet and law-abiding enough, do not make good immigrants. They, as a rule, refuse to become American citizens, but work hard and laboriously to accumulate money which they do not put again in circulation, but carefully hoard up, either for the purpose of taking it to China with them when they feel rich enough to return, or to pay the expenses of transporting their remains to the Celestial Empire for interment when they die, while all money left over, after paying necessary expenses of doing this, goes to their relatives at home. These are not the kind of immigrants the United States wish for, by any means, and it is not strange that there is an universal desire that they should not be allowed to remain in the country, to compete with other immigrants who propose to remain here, and become part and parcel of the great American Republic.

On the other hand the United States for sixty years sought to enter China and establish commercial relations with her, despite the opposition of Great Britain, and of China herself. At last we succeeded, and made a treaty with that country under which quite an American colony have settled in China, and are engaged in business there, while a number of American missionaries have also gone there. If this exclusion act is pronounced valid, therefore, China will, of course, retaliate, and it will mean the destruction of the Chinese-American colony, the return of all Americans, missionaries included, and a cessation of all commercial intercourse between this and that country. The question then resolves itself into this simple one: Which will be the more beneficial to the United States, freeing the country of all Chinese whatever at the expense of our trade with China, or retaining our trade and keeping the Chinese? This is a very important and difficult question to answer. No wonder Mr. Cleveland was so anxious to go slow about enforcing the exclusion law, and that he was determined on understanding exactly what he had to do before going ahead.

## LYNCH LAW.

We clip the following from the Waynesboro Sentinel:

"On Tuesday morning at Luray another murder was turned loose upon society in the person of Broyles, who first spit in Snyder's face and then, with malice and premeditation, shot him to death in the postoffice at that place. Whatever the law says about it, if there is any truth to be gleaned from newspaper reports, it was murder most foul, but through the tricks and chicanery of lawyers and the feeble-mindedness of a jury, it was a free man, and still the people inveigh against lynch law."

We are sure our esteemed contemporary gave expression to these sentiments without due consideration of them, and that it will renounce them when it reflects. We know nothing whatever of the Broyles case except the fact that after a patient investigation of it running through more than a week, twelve perfectly impartial and independent citizens of the neighborhood concurred in declaring that Broyles should be executed.

For ourselves, therefore, we are much more inclined to think that the newspapers gave us unreliable reports of the case than that a jury that made a thorough investigation of them fell into error. It is not every man who commits a homicide who is a murderer, and we must accept the verdict of the jury that tries the case as the best evidence that the particular homicide had in it facts and circumstances that justified or excused the killing.

But never mind what might have been the facts of this case, the Sentinel surely does not mean to say that any miscarriage whatever of justice in a particular case would justify lynching, and yet it comes very near to saying that it does.

Our esteemed contemporary must revise this declaration. Nothing whatever can justify lynch law. Better let us have anarchy absolute and complete, which would be a state in which every man knew he would have to protect his own by his own arm, and would therefore be always ready to do it, than a state of pretended law in which the law afforded no protection at all.

Lynch law will not do under any circumstances whatever.

## IS THE RESPONSIBILITY WITH THE NEW YORK BANKS?

A few days back we commented upon the argument made by the New York Daily Commercial Bulletin, that the banks of New York ought to refrain from paying the checks on them of exporters of gold, in paper money that entitles the holder of it to demand gold from the Government, but should pay them in gold, so that the gold exported should come directly from the vaults of the banks, instead of, as is caused by their course, from the vaults of the Treasury.

The "Financial Chronicle," of New York, has since then taken the subject up, and has controverted the proposition of the Bulletin on very much the same lines as those laid down by The Times. The Bulletin of yesterday comes back to the defense of its proposition, and states its case thus:

"The banks, especially those of the chief financial center, and of the principal point of gold export, are or ought to be conservators of public confidence, of the national credit, of the Treasury finances, so far as they stand connected with banking operations, and of good credit with the banking interests of foreign countries. They are the repositories of the bulk of gold that comes from the

mines, and into their vaults has flowed the net import of that metal which has been coming into the country since the resumption of specie payments. They, and not the Treasury, have been constituted the custodians of what may be properly termed the commercial gold of the community. It has come to them in the tortuous course of commercial operations; and this bank supply has all been regarded in practice as the stock from which gold for export is to be drawn. In fact, except for reserve purposes, for which legal tenders are equally available, the gold of the banks has little other real use than to stand as a fund available for settling foreign balances.

"These facts and the usages based upon them have the force of conferring a valid reason for expecting that when gold is wanted for export it should be supplied by the banks."

This is hardly a fair statement of the case. In ordinary times and under normal conditions, the banks of New York should make a point of having on hand everything—gold, silver, bank notes, or Treasury notes—that their customers might want, and they should be diligent in ascertaining what they want, that they might provide a full supply of it beforehand.

But the present are not ordinary times, nor are the conditions normal conditions. Something has upset confidence, and thrown all business out of gear. Prudent men are everywhere guarding their flanks, and fortifying themselves against expected trouble. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? On the creator of it should fall the burden of it.

We all know it comes from the Government's effort to force men to take a dollar worth only sixty-five cents in payment of debts where they have parted with whole dollars. As the Government has caused the trouble, the Government should foot the bill. It is not just and fair that the banks of New York should be expected to put their shoulders to the wheel and bear the whole strain of the crisis, with the bringing on of which they had absolutely nothing to do. It is, of course, their duty to do nothing whatever that may tend to increase the general distrust. It is their duty to do all in their power to allay the general distrust. But the emergency is no more their affair than it is the affair of any other class of citizens, and they are no more to be censured for seeking to take care of themselves than other prudent men are to be censured for it. It is a time when all men are looking out for themselves, and it is for the Government to meet and deal with an emergency which the Government itself has deliberately caused. It is not a case to be dealt with by sentiment and gush. It is a case of hard and stern reality, in which violation of the fixed and immutable laws of trade and commerce are bringing upon the country their certain and appropriate results; and that makes it one which calls for the exercise of every power of the Government in dealing with it, and a full and speedy removal by it of the cause of the evil.

## INTERESTING SERVICES.

Rev. George C. Abbott Made Deacon and Rev. R. P. Williams Ordained Priest.

Very impressive services were held at St. Paul's Episcopal church yesterday morning, when Rev. R. P. Williams, the assistant of Rev. Hartley Carmichael, rector of the church, was ordained priest. At the same time Rev. George C. Abbott, the minister in charge of St. Mark's Episcopal church was made a deacon. A large congregation was present to witness the ceremonies. Bishop Francis A. Whittle officiated, assisted by Rev. John B. Newton, M. D., of Monumental church, and Rev. Lewis W. Burton, of St. John's church.

After the singing of Hymn 27, "Come, pure hearts, in sweetest measures," morning prayer was read by Rev. Dr. J. B. Newton and Rev. Lewis W. Burton. Hymn 117, "The Son of God goes forth to war," was sung by a large choir, under the direction of Professor Jacob Reinhardt.

Rev. Hartley Carmichael preached an interesting sermon, taking as his text Ephesians iv, 4, 5, 6, 7: "There is one body and one spirit," etc. He spoke of the duties of preachers and of the necessity of the order of priests. The meaning of the word "priest" was explained, and its authority fully maintained by Scripture. The preaching of the Scripture, not politics or other subjects, was enforced. The duty of the minister, Mr. Carmichael said, was to be a faithful, fully carried out by daily prayer and the power of the Holy Spirit. Commit your ways unto the Lord and the Holy Spirit will enlighten your mind. The duty of the congregation to their minister was dwelt upon and impressed, and all were urged to help the minister and to know him. Listen with an honest heart to sermons. Don't come to church as critics, but try to learn something. This will help your minister, because he will learn that you are faithful, and it will aid you. It's the duty of the minister to warn his congregation against wrongdoing, and to be honest and clear in telling them of the same. Never had Mr. Carmichael showed his great pulpit power more than in the delivery of this sermon. His voice and gestures were perfect, and all very impressive.

Rev. Mr. Abbott was first presented by Rev. Mr. Burton to the Bishop to be a deacon, and the Rev. Mr. Williams to the priesthood. Bishop Whittle conducted the service, reading the Litany, and showing a thoroughly impressive health. At the ordination of Mr. Abbott he read the Gospel from Luke xii, 23, 26, 27, and in the ordination of Rev. Mr. Williams he was assisted in accordance with the canon by the ministers present, by laying of the hands upon his head.

Among the congregation were many members of St. Paul's and St. Mark's churches, Rev. Dr. G. J. Grammer, Rev. John K. Mason, Rev. M. Randolph, Rev. F. Nash, and Rev. J. W. Clayton, of Manchester.

The offertory was for the Educational Society of Virginia.

Holy Communion was administered by Bishop Whittle, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Carmichael, Burton and Newton.

## Election of Officers.

Stonewall Club, No. 25, Lyceum League of America, held a meeting Monday night in the Young Men's Christian Association building, and elected officers as follows: S. J. Wingfield, vice-president; R. E. Snell, treasurer; E. H. Bell, recording secretary, and W. E. Crawford, corresponding secretary.

Messrs. E. H. Courtney and E. H. Bell composed the standing committee. The club will meet again Tuesday, May 16th.

## Narrow Escape.

A gentleman had a narrow escape from injury yesterday afternoon on Main street near Twenty-first. In jumping off of an electric car his foot slipped and he was dragged some distance, and escaped with one hand. His clothes were torn, and he was badly shaken up, but suffered no serious injury.

In almost every neighborhood throughout the West there is some one or more persons whose lives have been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who have been cured of chronic diarrhoea by it. Such persons take especial measure in recommending the remedy to others. The praise that follows its introduction and use makes it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Owens & Minor Drug Company, 107 east Main street.

## HONOR TO OUR DEAD HEROES.

To-day We Deck Their Graves With Flowers.

To-day the Oakwood Memorial celebration will take place. An elaborate programme has been arranged, and the spectacle will be imposing in the extreme. The order of procedure, as arranged, will be as follows: Two companies of the cavalry, the Howitzers' band, Second battalion of the First Infantry, Captain Gasser commanding; Lee Camp, Colonel Pollard, Pickett's Camp, Colonel Northern, and veterans of the Soldiers' Home, will get into position at Twenty-fifth and Broad by 4.45 P. M. The military and veterans will be followed in the line of march, by the carriage containing Colonel Tazewell Elliott, the orator of the day, and officiating clergymen, next the carriage of Mrs. Stokes, and the president of the Oakwood Memorial Association, then will follow tourist wagons, in which will be the ladies of Oakwood and Hollywood Memorial Associations, and the ladies' auxiliary corps of Lee and Pickett camps.

These organizations will meet in the brick schoolhouse of St. John's church, on Grace street, at 4.30 o'clock. All the members are requested to wear their badges. Colonel E. C. Crump has charge of the military and police details, by the request of Oakwood Memorial Association. The exercises at the cemetery will be observed in this order: Colonel A. W. Archer will preside; Rev. Mr. Gammon will open the exercises with prayer; music by the Howitzers' band, and then the address by Colonel Tazewell Elliott, the orator of the day, Captain Frank Cunningham will lead the singing of the hymn, "America," and the benediction will be pronounced by Rev. L. W. Burton, and the military will fire a salute.

The committee in charge of the grounds will be Colonel John Murphy and Mr. James T. Gray, of Lee Camp, and Colonels E. P. Reeve and C. F. Locher, of Pickett's Camp. These gentlemen will be assisted by the ladies of the Lee and Pickett camps and those who take part in the exercises will occupy the platform, and seats around it will be reserved for the Ladies' Associations and veterans from the Soldiers' Home. A few ladies of flowers given by the ladies of Tallahassee, Florida, reached the city yesterday evening, and the associations will decorate every grave this morning. The cemetery around the Soldiers' Home, and the adjacent Dickinson, have been put in first-class order, and when the flowers are placed upon the graves the place will be beautiful in the extreme.

Oakwood Memorial Association cordially invites the public to assist in this celebration, and especially do they ask parents to bring their children, that they may learn to venerate the memory of these men who laid down their lives in defense of their homes and their native land.

Sixteen thousand Confederate dead rest beneath the green turf of Oakwood. Should the weather be inclement the address and exercises will fall at 5.30 P. M., the proprietor, Mr. J. E. Reynolds, having kindly tendered the use of the same.

The stage will be tastefully decorated, and the Howitzers' band will furnish appropriate music.

On the arrival of the Howitzers' Band at Oakwood to-day they will play the beautiful dead march "Oakwood," composed and dedicated to the memory of the fallen by the talented Professor H. G. Frankendorf, of Philadelphia, Pa., who has visited Richmond several times to instruct the Howitzers' Band.

## Inspected the City.

Messrs. Allen, Baben, Boykin, R. T. Davis, Gray, Stratton and Thomas, from the Committee on Streets, together with Colonel Cuthaw, yesterday morning went on a tour of inspection through the western portion of the city, and especially through Lee district, to ascertain what street improvements will be most needed during the present year.

Among other things, it was decided to have as many of the streets of the Lee district opened and graded as could be paid for out of the appropriation of \$20,000 inserted in the budget for that purpose.

## They Oppose the License.

The application of Mrs. Brennan, of west Cary street, for a liquor license was considered yesterday morning in the Henric district court. Rev. A. A. Christian, of the Henric street Methodist church, and Rev. Mr. Hines, of West View Baptist church, were present, with petitions signed by their congregations and residents of the district, opposing the license. Rev. R. H. Bennett also appeared to oppose it. These ministers are determined to use every effort to prevent the license from being issued.

## Chicago Cannot Get Them.

A Chicago syndicate wishes to buy the marble mantelpieces in the Jefferson Davis mansion, and have written to Mr. W. H. Waldron, making an offer of \$25,000. This offer will not be considered, for apart from the fact that the intrinsic value of these mantels is far more than the amount offered, their value as relics cannot be estimated. Money cannot buy the memories of the people any reminders of him they loved and venerated.

## Electric Freak.

Electricity is a curious thing, and cannot be trusted. There was a slight explosion yesterday afternoon in a car on the old reservoir line, which stopped travel for some time, and frightened a large number of passengers very badly. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

## Meeting Postponed.

The meeting of the Virginia Hot Springs Association, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been postponed for two weeks. The Association will meet Tuesday, May 24.

## Prisoners Received.

Five prisoners were received at the penitentiary yesterday, all for burglary, their terms ranging from two up to ten years.

## A Telling Bank Statement.

The statement of the Williams & Goode Bank, of Boynton, at the close of the year, for a short time, and repeated at the end of its existence—shows a condition of prosperity which must exceed the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the institution. The expansion of business has been almost phenomenal, and represents a large increase over that of the previous month. This, however, only proves the sagacity of Messrs. Williams & Goode in foreseeing that such a bank was a necessity of the trade of Boynton and their conservative and clear-headed management. Economy in expenses and absolute security in making loans constitute the policy of the bank, and this policy tells a tale of steady profit and explains the confidence the public has in the institution, which confidence the figures speak for. An analysis of the statement will afford the best evidence possible of the solidity and popularity of the bank.

## WIFT'S SPECIFIC.

For renovating the entire system, eliminating all poisons from the blood, and restoring the system to its original health, this preparation has no equal.

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue, and was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse, finally reaching the throat, and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."

C. B. McLEMON, Henderson, Tex.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

QUEEN STELLA, SPANISH GYPSY. For a short time, located at 1110 CAPITOL STREET, where she can be consulted on Health, Business and Love Affairs, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. my10-1w

## TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS.

The Graceful Draperies With Which Women Are Accomplished.



THE "SHAWL" AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY.

In the last scene of "Jane," Johnstone Bennett wears a magnificent evening gown of cream satin and ecru lace. There is nothing remarkable about it beyond the lace, perhaps, though the dress leaves a memory behind. At any rate, I saw two women in front of me furtively sketching the creation upon the back of their programmes. Into the left arm seam was gathered a width of guipure lace which fell well over the immense plain satin puff. A few inches from the shoulder the lace was drawn to the centre of the bust, where it was knotted. Then it reappeared as point d'Irlande and continued to the hem of her frock. I have inadequately explained this situation, but here is another one. A sored skirt of softly blue, frouded, meeting an absolutely plain waist under a gray satin frock. The sleeves are of blue puffs smoothed into a close band of lace just above the forearm of tightly fitted blue. Long gloves are drawn over them.

Around the shoulders, after the manner of our grandmothers' shawls, is trimly drawn mousseline de soie and knotted on the breast. Two lengths of it fall to the feet and lo! the serene dress is suddenly transformed into a wonderful gown, which breathes of artistic touches and the mind of a master workman. For the silk mousseline is embroidered with tiny blue and moss rose buds, which merge in a wild clasp of the ends and edges. And the best of it is that deft fingers may find alluring taste in scattering flowers over dainty fabrics to make new enticements from old gowns. For he it known that a dress which has been younger may be renewed with new sleeves and a "shawl," which is coming back from Yankee-land via Paris.

The clerk of the hattings court to-day issued marriage licenses to Frederick W. Dickson, of Baltimore, and Miss Jean Johnson, of Richmond, and James H. Edwards and Nannie G. Hicks, both of Richmond.

## FREE TO EVERY LADY CALLER

## To-Day

## HANDSOME SOUVENIR

You need not buy unless attracted by our display of seasonable Footwear, or perchance you should find a pair of Shoes to fit you on our Bargain Counters.

Red, White, Tan, Black Shoes and Slippers in abundance.

## ECONOMY SHOE STORE!

311 East Broad Street.

## We're ALL GLAD

WINTER'S OVER. Aren't you tired of it—that suit you've had since last fall? Wouldn't one of our NEW, STYLISH BLUE OR BLACKS do you good—make you feel fresher?

## Our \$35.00 LINE

are certainly the PRETTIEST PATTERNS ever gotten up for men.

To one who knows it means a great deal to say that our Suitings are as good as our make-up and finish.

They're Always Been Good.

They're Better Now Than Ever.

These goods are displayed in PIECES and not by SAMPLES. Our stock is the largest and most varied.

## FURNISHINGS

of Every Description.

H. WHITLOCK & SONS, TAILORS.

Hatters & Furnishers,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

THE COHEN CO.

## THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

Richmond, Wednesday, May 10, 1893.

The Big Store drives business. For months and months the average increase in our sales has been many per cent. over the same period a year ago. And dull weather or general trade torpor shall not break the magic chain that yokes us to success. The increase shall continue at many per cent., though legitimate profits be shaved as many per cent. to accomplish it. Our successes help our public. The force of the Big Store that can make business hum in all weathers can likewise turn to your getting the greatest drives of under-priced goods that get in the vortex of trade.

The Big Store combines elegance and economy. Our advertising falls short of giving the whole story—the news makes too rapidly. Against the scanty thread on which the usual advertising is hung—a blow over a piece or two of a quibbargain; we greet you with plenty. Muchness rules—much goods; much saving; much selling.

The days of buying DRESSES at less than half value and about half our prices are numbered. Of 146 dresses and 42 dress skirts advertised last Thursday morning there remained last evening the following—wouldn't have been one left had bright skies greeted you yesterday—

- 3 Dress Skirts, 3 black and 6 navy, at \$2 each from \$3.50.
- 2 all-wool Flannel Blouse Suits, navy; sizes 18 and 20, at \$2.50.
- 4 RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS, in navy, myrtle and black, all wool, \$3.50 from \$4.75.
- 3 tan and 2 gray chevot CAPE-BLAZED SUITS, \$5.50 from \$9.50.
- 2 solid tan broadcloth BLAZER SUITS, embroidered triple cape, \$3.50 from \$4.75.
- 3 navy and 2 black Serge BLAZER SUITS, triple cape, \$5.50 from \$10.
- 3 English Serge BLAZER SUITS; navy, tan, blue, \$7 from \$12.50. Two others of invisible plaid.

To these we add the following ETON SUITS—

- 3 all-wool ETON SUITS, black and navy, at \$15.
- 1 all-wool ETON SUIT, \$6 from \$9.50.
- 2 navy and black ETON SUITS of summer serge, \$6.50 from \$8.
- 1 gray Serge ETON, tailor bound, \$7 from \$10.

The sale of CAPES and JACKETS at half continues—some are 'way under half.

Today a number of CHILDREN'S REEFERS, in red, navy and tan, with triple capes, are offered at \$2—worth half as much more. For ages 2 to 12 years.

Take Elevator.

Hundreds and hundreds of yards of DRESS GARNITURE—Passementeries, Russian Bands, etc., went yesterday in the sale that gives them to you at half, fourth, tenth of regular price. Thousands of yards ready for today. Same prices.

Profits and more are paid you for buying—it's a way of ours to maintain the rush; to keep us sold down ready to buy market specials.

## TODAY, CHINA AND GLASS.

Extra line now cottage-shape CHAMBER SETS, a variety of decorations. \$4.95 and \$5.95 the price. To-day starts them at \$2.95.

12 pc. Sets, including soap jar; large liberal bowls, handsome decorations, \$5.95 and \$9. To-day they start at \$5.75 and \$9.25 a dozen. Any 6 each.

WHITE PLATES, fancy edges, been 35c to 25c. Any 12 a dozen. No reservation—early buyers get the best.

Covered BUTTER DISHES—American Dresden China, been 25 and 40c. Any 12c.

Covered SUGAR DISHES, been 29 and 35c. for 15c.

White China TEA POTS, 12c from